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USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

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25 April 1984

USSR REPORT

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ERRATUM. In JPRS-UPS-84-030 of 29 March 1984, on p 99
 article SOCIOLOGISTS HOLD CONFERENCE ON 'SOCIAL
 MANAGEMENT' IN LVOV, please change the processing
 indicator to read [Excerpts].

INTERNATIONAL

SOVIET 'STRENGTH' CALLED 'MAIN SUPPORT OF PEACE ON EARTH'

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Feb 84 p 4

[Article by Vitaliy Korionov, political observer for PRAVDA: "A Source of Hope"]

[Excerpts] There is no doubt that when the history of our stormy epoch is written, on its pages in golden letters will be inscribed: the active, purposeful foreign policy of the Leninist party of the Soviet state became a paramount factor in the preservation and strengthening of peace.

The deep truth of this is shown by the fact that in the recent sorrowful days representatives of delegations from states, governments, political parties and social movements came to the Soviet capital from all corners of the earth. Objectively, this is convincing confirmation of the great international authority of the CPSU, of the Soviet state--recognition of the profoundly peaceful foreign policy of the USSR. There is a basis for such recognition.

If, disregarding the dangerous activity of the "hawks" in the imperialist camp, the people continually look toward the future with hope, then the greatest credit here belongs to the Soviet Union, which has placed an insurmountable barrier in the path of the warmonger. Life has confirmed the conclusion of V.I. Lenin, that our country--its strength--was needed by the world's proletariat.

The birth of a new socialist diplomacy was called for to break down the wall by which the imperialist countries separated the masses from foreign policy. Soviet power, Lenin noted, in a revolutionary way has torn the covers of secrecy from foreign diplomacy which is of cardinal significance, "for the question of peace, the question of life and death for tens of millions of people depend on it." From being the object of foreign policy, the laboring masses were transformed into a force which found the real possibility of actively promoting its vital interests and influencing international circumstances.

The necessity of such influence in our times has become urgent as never before. Imperialism has turned the discoveries of man's genius against man. Force in the hands of imperialism is transformed into a source of military danger.

One American senator boasted in his time: "Almighty God, in His eternal wisdom, tossed the atomic bomb into our pocket." And President H. Truman announced, "The placing of this new destructive force into our hands we regard as divine goodwill." The "goodwill" was expressed initially by the inhumane annihilation of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, and then was transformed into a means of blackmailing the freedom-loving states and peoples, and now is embodied in plans for unleashing "limited" nuclear war--"limited" meaning limited to Europe.

What a striking contrast, against this gloomy background, is socialist diplomacy! Force in the hands of socialism became a source of lessening the threat of war, of preserving peace. If, in the course of almost four decades, Europe--the most neuralgic region of the planet--has not known threats of war, then people to a great extent owe this to the fact that socialism (in the person of the Soviet Union) in the briefest time eliminated the atomic monopoly of the U.S. and attained military parity with imperialism. The aggressive circles across the ocean are therefore bending over backwards, rushing to achieve military superiority, because the military equality achieved by socialism is ruining their plans.

Exposing the intrigues of the enemies of socialism, V. I. Lenin predicted: "...If they can't oppose us at the moment with weapons in their hands, they will oppose us with the weapons of lies and slander." The fury of today's detractors of socialism knows no bounds. The world has not seen for a long time such hysteria as accompanies the exaggeration of the slanderous myth of "the Soviet threat." Into the hopper of the diabolical lie machine are thrown billions of dollars, thousands of masters of dirty deeds are mobilized into its service, having become experts in molding the masses not only by using "psychological warfare" but also the CIA.

However, those perverting the consciousness of the people are suffering increasingly more obvious defeats, for facts are stronger than slander, and they show: the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist alliance are the main support for peace on Earth, the most staunch defenders of detente. Under conditions of exacerbation of the military threat, the role of the socialist bastion of peace is increasing to an even greater extent.

Defenders of peace evaluate the development of events soberly. We know that the greater the defeats that inexorable history deals imperialism, the more it shows its teeth. And the teeth are nuclear. One must not fail to take this into consideration. Builders of socialism and communism are not naive people. What awaits us with unilateral disarmament has been thought through. Lenin taught: "Whoever deals carelessly with the defense of a country in which socialism has conquered breaks the bond with international socialism." The party has always remembered this warning.

General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Comrade K. U. Chernenko, said at the extraordinary February (1984) CPSU Central Committee Plenum: "We do not demand military superiority, we do not intend to dictate our will to others. But we will not allow the military parity we have achieved to be broken. And let no one have the slightest doubts: we will henceforth be

engaged in strengthening the defense capability of our country in order to have the means whereby to cool off the militaristic, adventurist hotheads. This, comrades, is a most essential prerequisite for preservation of the peace."

A consistent, peace-loving policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state is one of the cornerstones of the system of international relations. Our ideal is peace without war. Alongside the Soviet people are brother socialist countries, communist and workers parties, fighters for national and social liberation--the broad masses of people, stepping forth to ward off thermo-nuclear disaster.

The possibility of restraining imperialism is real. By joining ranks, intensifying our activity, increasing the forces of socialism, the defenders of security, progress and freedom of the people can accomplish their historic mission: peace will be preserved and strengthened.

12318

CSO: 1807/152

INTERNATIONAL

SOVIET WORKERS ON ANGOLAN BRIDGE BUILDING PROJECTS DESCRIBED

Kiev RABOCHAYA GAZETA in Russian 26 Feb 84 p 4

[Article by N. Semenov: "We Are Internationalists--Soviet Bridge-Builders in Angola"]

[Text] Collapsed spans, blocks of concrete, wreckage of ties, twisted rails--thus the railroad bridge across the Jiraul River in the province of Namib appeared before the Soviet saboteurs completing their nighttime piratical raid. Today, all the work in erecting this huge structure has been completed.

On 1 January 1984 the leader of the bridge-builders, Mikhail Nikolayevich Ludennikov, who came from Rostov-On-Don, told me that the bridge across the Jiraul River had been completely renovated and was in use.

Now, with the assistance of Soviet specialists, 11 large bridges in the People's Republic of Angola have been renewed. Those bridges were reconstructed which had been blown up by racists of the South African Republic during a retreat in 1976, as well as those destroyed during the course of the incessant aggressions from the racists of the South African Republic against Angola. Recently, two bridges were renewed in the provinces of Namib and Huila in which Soviet engineers, technicians and bridge construction workers conducted these complicated operations practically without stopping the flow of transport. At the present time, N. M. Lubennikov reported, Soviet bridge-builders are working on the restoration of bridges in the provinces of Huila, Cuando Cubango and Namib.

In addition, an inspection is being done of prospective bridges for renovation in the near future. In the provinces of Malange, Benguela and Huambo Soviet specialists are sharing generously their rich experience with Angolan builders and bridge workers. The specialists from the Ukraine are especially popular--Aleksandr Nikolayevich Kvasha, work superintendent; Leonid Vasil'yevich Plakh, construction engineer, and Vyacheslav Dmitriyevich Gerasimov, design bureau leader.

Zh. E. Varela di Melu, Minister of Construction for the People's Republic of Angola, said that what the Soviet bridge-builders are doing in Angola should not be called anything less than internationalism in practice. But we would like not only to repair bridges, but to rebuild them anew. But for that peace is as necessary to us as air. The Soviet bridge-builders are a vanguard collective in the People's Republic of Angola, equalled by many other Soviet collectives located in Angola with an honorable and responsible mission--giving international assistance to Angolan friends.

INTERNATIONAL

POLISH YOUTH UNION OFFICIAL INTERVIEWED

PM251705 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 20 Mar 84 p 2

[Interview in Moscow with Wieslaw Osuchowski, first deputy chairman of the main board of the Union of Socialist Polish Youth, by "our correspondent" A. Petruk under the rubric "In the Fraternal Youth Unions": "Together for All Time"--date not specified; first paragraph is KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA introduction]

[Excerpts] Wieslaw Osuchowski, first deputy chairman of the main board of the Union of Socialist Polish Youth [ZSMP], has been in Moscow. Our correspondent A. Petruk met with him and asked him to answer a few questions.

Question: The 40th anniversary of the people's Poland is approaching. How are ZSMP members preparing to greet this holiday?

Answer: The whole country today is faced primarily with the task of overcoming the economic difficulties as rapidly as possible. That is why, in preparing to celebrate this date, many members of our union have undertaken to work an additional 40 hours at their work places. "Forty hours of free labor for the 40th anniversary" is what we have called our labor initiative.

On 28 April the members of our union will do unpaid Saturday work in which we hope other youth organizations and the Polish pioneers--the scouts--will also take part. We believe that even young people who do not belong to unions will come on this day to work alongside our boys and this measure will thus become a nationwide day of unpaid Saturday work by young people.

[Answer continues] As you can understand, we constantly pay special attention to ideological work. In Poland there are still many young people infected by the ideas of "Solidarity" and trying to prove that our country's entire 40-year history is an uninterrupted chain of errors. That is why we are persistently working to change waverers' consciousness. We have many arguments of sufficient weight for the purpose, after all, we are indebted to the party, the government, and the masses' labor activity for everything we have achieved in industry, agriculture, the social spheres and culture.

Question: The third series of USSR and Polish Friendship Days will be held in Poland this summer. How is your union preparing for them?

Answer: First of all I want to note that we are linked with the Lenin Komsomol by long-standing ties of friendship. Together we are performing a large amount of work on the coordination of plans and the implementation of measures with the participation of Polish and Soviet young people. This year seven joint ideological-political seminars will be held in various USSR and Polish cities and will discuss questions of the activity of the two countries' youth organizations and there will be a broad exchange of work experience.

The program for the young people's international education adopted by the ZSMP pays special attention to questions of activating Polish young people's participation in the struggle for peace. For instance, we are preparing a theoretical conference in conjunction with Warsaw University students. It will discuss the danger of imperialism's launching of the arms race and problems of the young people's struggle to preserve peace. Students and scientific workers will take part in the conference and representatives of broad strata of the Polish youth and our union's Aktiv will also be invited to it. The traditional "Students and the Policy of Peace" seminar will also be held through the students' efforts.

The young people of our two countries, which lost millions of human lives in the bloody battles of World War II, are called on to do everything to prevent nuclear war. We want to say this out loud with representatives of the Lenin Komsomol at the meeting in Oswiecim [Auschwitz] during the Friendship Days.

In our youth press we publicize the peace-loving course of the CPSU and the Soviet Government and pay great attention to international problems connected with the struggle for peace and all-European cooperation. Like our contemporaries in the USSR taking an active part in the "Soviet Young People's Peace March," we are organizing the collection of signatures for appeals in defense of peace and we are sending protest postcards to NATO headquarters in Brussels.

In connection with the preparation for the Friendship Days we must mention the initiative involving the holding of meetings at our primary organizations devoted to the holding of meetings at our primary organizations devoted to the USSR's economic aid. We consider it essential to speak in the greatest possible depth about this. The meetings will be held under the slogan "Friends in Need are Friends Indeed."

CSO: 1807/175

INTERNATIONAL

SHAKHNAZAROV REVIEWS BOOK ON LAW, FORCE IN INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 18 Feb 84 p 3

[G. Shakhnazarov reviews book by T. I. Tunkin, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences: "Law and Force in the International System"]

[Text] Now, when a sharp political struggle over questions of war and peace, important to all humanity, is unfolding between the forces of progress and reaction, the interest of society in the laws governing the development of international relations and the political and legal forms regulating them has increased greatly. This is the specific theme of a new work by USSR Academy of Sciences corresponding member, G.I. Tunkin, "Law and Force in the International System," [Pravo i sila v mezhdunarodnyye otnosheniya] published recently by "International Relations" press.

The value of the book consists primarily in the fact that in a small "printed area" (200 pages) almost all the vast collection of political and legal questions related to the structure and functioning of modern international relations are examined. We have before us not a running list and not a simple description by which, alas, certain books on this theme err, but a pithy analysis making it possible to look at what would seem to be well-known phenomena from a new angle. How was such a complex problem successfully solved? The secret is in the high degree of generalization. And this is achieved due to the organization of a huge and diverse amount of material about international life around the concept of the "conceptual model of the international system."

The author discloses this concept as an organic component of the world view of the prevailing class of a society, the predetermined main direction of the foreign policy of a state. In other words, it is a question of how various social forces see peaceful association and their place in it, and what kinds of procedures in the international arena they strive to strengthen. During the epoch of the transition from capitalism to socialism, naturally, two opposite world views are colliding, which correspond to the imperialist and socialist "conceptual models." Consequently, the monograph traces the approach of first one and then the other to the underlying principles of international law, to global problems standing before humanity--and above all, the most urgent question of all, that of war and peace. And along with this, the contours of a "general democratic model of the international system" are outlined, reflecting the reality of the transition epoch.

The correlation of the factors of force and rights is a key problem (both theoretically and practically) for the interaction of states in the world arena. Attention to this problem is not avoided in our literature. But for the first time it is examined not in a subsidiary plan, but conceptually. The broad theoretical approach allows the author to clarify the objective and subjective causes which predetermine the predominance of one or another method of controlling international arguments and conflicts, to evaluate them properly from the political, juridical and--no less important--ethical point of view.

A characterization of the present state of the science of international law also holds undeniable interest. It is carried out with a deep knowledge of the subject, since G. I. Tunkin--as a member of the Hague Academy of International Rights--has for many years represented Soviet science in various kinds of international symposia and congresses, and has participated in direct discussions with Western theoreticians. The view "from within" lends particular authenticity to the critical analysis of their positions while avoiding any sort of simplifications.

It should be noted, also, that the style of the work is distinguished by a good mixture of strict science with popular writing. It is interesting not only for the specialists but also for a broad circle of readers.

12318

CSO: 1807/152

INTERNATIONAL

KHACHATUROV BOOK ON U.S. LATIN AMERICAN POLICY REVIEWED

Moscow ZA RUBEZHOM in Russian No 8, 17-23 Feb 84 p 16

[Review by V. Polyakovskiy of book "Latinskaya Amerika: Ideologiya i Vneshnyaya Politika" [Latin America: Ideology and Foreign Policy] by K. A. Khachaturov, Izdatel'stvo "Mezhdunarodnyye Otnosheniya", Moscow, 1983]

[Text] The role of the ideological factor is expanding with every passing day. A new concept has taken firm root in the political dictionary of our times--the "ideologization of international relations". These relations reflect the collision of different social systems and political outlooks on the world arena.

Resorting to ideological diversions as it intensifies its aggressive foreign policy, American imperialism attempts to discredit real socialism in the eyes of the peoples, weaken its revolutionizing impact and thereby diminish the scope of class battles and paralyze the will of the toiling masses in the struggle against their exploiters. These diversions are also aimed at abetting Washington's economic, political and military aggression against nations and even entire regions which have earned the displeasure of the ruling circles of the United States.

Latin America, which has long been viewed by American imperialism as its fiefdom and where today the liberation, anti-imperialist, revolutionary process is gaining strength, belongs, of course, to that category. The monograph by Doctor of Historical Sciences K. Khachaturov "Latin America: Ideology and Foreign Policy" is the first comprehensive research into the ideological problems of the countries of Latin America and the interconnection of these problems with the continent's growing role in the world.

The author bares the forms and methods of ideological interference practiced by American imperialism which has ceased to be merely an external factor in the development of Latin America and has become an internal element of its social structure. The doctrines, theories and concepts specially worked out by Washington for Latin America, notes K. Khachaturov, are rooted in the White House's current interpretation of Pan-Americanism which supposes the pursuit of common and identical economic, political, ideological, military and cultural goals by all the countries of the Western Hemisphere with the United States playing the leading role.

Hence, the all-out attempts to convince the Latin Americans of the relevance of such Pan-American concepts as "joint defense", "inter-American security and solidarity", to instill U.S. doctrines on "the internal enemy", "ideological frontiers" and the "incompatibility of communism with the democratic institutions of the Western Hemisphere."

Hence, Washington's reliance on reactionary regimes, fascist included, in which the American leadership sees a counterrevolutionary alternative to social development in the countries of the continent. In the chapter "From Caudillism to Fascism" the author justifiably asserts that American imperialism is not only the inspirator of fascist regimes, but serves as their external social base as well.

K. Khachaturov's expert analysis of Washington's interventionist course in relation to the countries of the continent will serve as a valuable aid for lecturers, propagandists and all those who take an interest in the problems of Latin America. Citing concrete examples from the foreign policies of American presidents from Theodore Roosevelt to Ronald Reagan, the author convincingly proves that interventionism was and remains the main instrument of U.S. policy in the region.

Under the present administration, which has declared Latin America an "arena of battle against communism", this course, coupled with a "psychological war" against its southern neighbors, has become especially unrestrained. It is accompanied by moral and psychological terror largely in the form of disruptive propaganda and primarily in the mass media.

K. Khachaturov examines the medley of ideological and political trends that reflect the interests of various social strata in Latin American society. In my opinion, the reader's interest will be drawn to the section entitled "The Twilight of Petty-Bourgeois Revolutionariness". In it he unmasks the policies of the "ultra-leftists" which take the form of anarchism, anarcho-syndicalism and Trotskyism and which play into the hands of imperialism. The United States widely uses the views and schismatic actions of the "ultra-leftists" to organize ideological diversions, and as "left" extremism from an infantile disorder of left-wing communism passes into a new variety of anticommunism, encourages the fusion of the ideologies of right and left-wing opportunism.

The intensification of imperialism's diversions has led to the growing influence of Latin American communist parties, the most monolithic ideological force in the Western Hemisphere. These express not only the aspirations of the working class, but the interests of the majority of the nation and the universal democratic ideals. The reader will discover much that is new in the chapter "The Mosaics of Left Radicalism" wherein the author traces the evolution of the revolutionary democrats whose political platform is the most progressive of the non-Marxist ideologies and is socialism-oriented.

The main asset of K. Khachaturov's book lies in the fact that it complies with V. I. Lenin's methodological directive "to take for the point of departure not individuals or groups, but solely the analysis of the class content of social trends and the ideological and political study of their central, essential principles."

INTERNATIONAL

BOOK ON SOVIET PRESS 'COUNTERPROPAGANDA' AGAINST U.S. RADIOS REVIEWED

Moscow ZA RUBEZHOM in Russian No 8, 17-23 Feb 84 p 16

[Review by G. Lysova of book "Slovo v Nastuplenii" [The Word on the Offensive] by V. Ya. Stadnichenko, Politizdat Ukrainy, 1983]

[Text] At the present time, when imperialism is committing real propaganda aggression against the world socialist commonwealth and the bourgeois mass media are conducting long-running antisoviet campaigns meticulously planned and globally coordinated, the role and significance of the periodic press as an instrument of resolute rebuttal of the class foe's ideological diversions, as a powerful weapon of the party in the counterpropaganda offensive against the enemies of peace and social progress, is on the increase. The demonstration of that role is the subject of the book "The Word on the Offensive" by the well-known Ukrainian journalist Vladimir Stadnichenko.

The author, basing his case on a wealth of factual material and the fundamental decisions and documents of the party, paints a broad picture of the ideological struggle of today, demonstrating its growing bitterness and implacability.

The organ of the USA's "white", i.e., official governmental, propaganda, "The Voice of America", broadcasts 950 hours a week in 40 languages, including Russian, Ukrainian, Belorussian, Uzbek and other languages of the peoples of the Soviet Union. About 40 percent of the broadcasts are beamed to the socialist countries. This official "voice of lies" is zealously assisted by organs of "grey" or "black" propaganda, enemy radiocenters built and financed by the CIA, America's espionage and diversion department, which broadcast to our country 2,000 hours a week in 27 languages. In the pursuit of its vile goals like carrying out intelligence-gathering and propaganda operations the U.S. also resorts to such channels as growing tourist exchanges and postal correspondence. Antisoviet propaganda gets through via the church as well.

The anti-socialism propaganda offensive encounters continuous and resolute rebuttal by Soviet mass information media—the press, TV, the radio, the news agencies, the movies, including documentaries and science films, and various forms of verbal propaganda. Over 8,000 newspapers in 55 languages with a

circulation of 175,000,000 are published in the USSR, TV airs its programs 74 hours a day, the radio--1,300 hours a day, our publishing houses put out 85,000 book titles annually whose overall volume is 1,800,000,000 copies.

In the system of counterpropaganda conducted by the Soviet press a worthy place belongs to the republic press, including that of the Ukrainian SSR where a total of 1,700 papers and 200 magazines are published.

The author points out that the ideological confrontation of today translates into an irreconcilable struggle between two world outlooks, the communist and the bourgeois, and that the convincingness of our propaganda stems from the irrefutable nature of our political and social arguments, from its ability to select the facts, politically interpret and vividly present them. He cites examples of party journalism and names its most outstanding representatives.

The author lays special emphasis on the importance of the party's leadership in propaganda and counterpropaganda work. The chapter devoted to this subject is so entitled--"The Leadership of the Party is the Decisive Factor."

The day-to-day and very specific direction of the party ensures a high ideological level, a deeper information content and a strengthening of the Soviet press's impact on society. Born in revolutionary battles, the press of the working class served from the very beginning as the living voice of the party, as its intellect and heart, it developed and struggled against the ideological foe under the direct guidance of the party and its proletarian leaders who were noted for their exemplary publicist journalism.

The author convincingly underlines the fact that printed counterpropaganda has become an integral part of the CPSU's ideological work and of the entire system of communist propaganda. It is directed in the final analysis at achieving the basic goal to spread and establish a communist world outlook and protect the purity of Marxist-Leninist doctrine.

The counterpropaganda activities of the newspapers are increasingly conducted within the framework of special ideological campaigns. This form of political struggle is being carried out by republic and oblast newspapers with ever-greater frequency.

This modest-size book by V. Stadnichenko, marked as it is by a profound Marxist-Leninist approach and a wealth of concrete examples, is addressed primarily to party workers, journalists and the party aktiv. Nevertheless, it will be read with a great deal of interest by the Soviet reader at large as well.

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CSO: 1807/138

INTERNATIONAL

SWEDEN ATTEMPTS TO RECRUIT DEFECTORS FROM VISITING SOVIET SEAMEN

[Editorial Report] Moscow VODNYY TRANSPORT in Russian publishes on 7 April 1984 on page 3 a 600-word V. Panyushkin article headlined "Shore Leave Abroad: a Creeping Guide" and datelined Murmansk. It recounts the experiences of a group of seamen on shore leave from a Soviet merchant ship in Goteborg, Sweden. On 2 December (no year is given) they were given a guided tour of the city and environs. The Swedish tour guide, who gave his name as Vladimir Litvinovich, spoke Russian "fairly well...with only a slightly noticeable accent." He criticized life in the Soviet Union and claimed that Swedish life offers "everything good for body and soul." One of the seamen tells Panyushkin that "seeing that his expiations were clearly not achieving their goals and were not producing the results he had expected, began in an impudently provocative manner to urge the seamen there to commit treason and not to return to their motherland." Another sailor comments "This person was clearly not what he claimed to be. He was acting under the prompting of people who want to complicate the good-neighborly relations between our country and Sweden." The sailor concludes that only ignorance of Soviet life could explain the fact that "such people as Litvinovich and those behind him expect to find traitors and turncoats among Soviet seamen." Another seaman recounts that Litvinovich "explained in detail how to obtain Swedish citizenship, how to fly to the FRG or take the bus into Norway."

CSO: 1807/183

INTERNATIONAL

BRIEFS

TASS-CYPRUS MEDIA PACT--Moscow, 29 March, TASS--A protocol on expanding co-operation between the Soviet News Agency TASS and mass media bodies in the Republic of Cyprus was signed here today. In accordance with the document, a long-term agreement will be shortly concluded between TASS and the Cyprus News Agency on exchange of information with the use of the permanent telegraph communication line Moscow-Nicosia. The agreement, to be signed in Cyprus, provides also for exchange of photo information between the two agencies, reciprocal trips by journalists for familiarization with the experience of work at TASS and CNA, assistance to CNA in training technical personnel at 2-year radio mechanics courses in Moscow. The protocol was signed by TASS deputy director General Anatoliy Krasikov and Andreas Christophides. On the same day Andreas Christophides had a meeting with Deputy Foreign Minister of the USSR Boris Aristov. [Text] [LD300409 Moscow TASS in English 0845 GMT 29 Mar 84]

CONGOLESE TRADE UNIONISTS--(KAZTAG) A delegation of trade-union workers from the People's Republic of the Congo was in the capital of Kazakhstan for 3 days. In the Kazakh SSR Trade Unions Council Chairman K. T. Turysov met with them. Alma-Ata Gorispolkom Chairman A. A. Kulibayev also met with the delegation. [Excerpt] [Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 16 Mar 84 p 3]

AFRO-ASIAN YOUTH DELEGATION--Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian publishes on 8 February 1984 on page 4 a 200-word TurkmenINFORM report on a visit by a "unified youth delegation from Namibia, India, Nepal and the People's Republic of Bangladesh which was in Turkmenistan recently." [Editorial Report]

CSO: 1807/174

NATIONAL

MORE GUIDANCE, LESS INTEREST IN U.S. PRACTICE NEEDED IN OPINION POLLS

Moscow SOVETY NARODNIYKH DEPUTATOV in Russian No 12, Dec 83 (signed to press 22 Nov 83) pp 86-87

[Review by P. Zobin, consultant to the Problems of the Work of Soviets Department of the RSFSR Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, of the pamphlet by P. N. Lebedev, "Mestnye Sovety i obshchestvennoye mneniye" [Local Soviets and Public Opinion]], Yuridicheskaya literatura, Moscow, 1982, 78 pp]

[Text] Questionnaires distributed among the readers of Kaluga showed that more than 60 percent of the citizens considered daily services inadequate in types of service, and 25 percent consider it low in quality. Every third inhabitant of Leningrad, based on the number questioned, named the condition of the environment as the decisive factor in choosing a place to live. These facts and many others contained in the pamphlet under review were obtained by studying public opinion.

As is well known, the effectiveness of the executive committee work, its departments, management and responsible persons, depends to a great extent on soviet organs inquiring what its citizens think of the undertakings of their soviet and how they evaluate it. Without taking public opinion into account, government bodies and administrations, who are called upon to express the will and interests of the people, cannot function successfully. They cannot know exactly what the needs of the population are.

Let us remember that the second day after the victorious socialist revolution, 8 November 1917, Lenin had already declared: "We want the government always to be under the control of the public opinion of our country." (Poln. sobr. soch., v. 35, p 19)

Considering public opinion, on one hand, is an indicator in the general culture of the activity of government bodies; on the other hand it is also an important element of management, the original basis for making a decision. This was underscored also in the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the June (1983) CPSU Central Committee Plenum.

The legislation governing soviets contains standards directly related to the necessity for considering public opinion. Practice shows more than a few examples of the successful realization of these legal directives, of the highly effective use of the results of sociological research in the activity of

government bodies and administrations. In his pamphlet, P. N. Lebedev presented rather extensive material on the role of social opinion in the sphere of activity of the soviets directly affecting people's interests in trade, public catering, housing and communal services, every day repairs and other services, cultural and transportation services and health care. It is understandable that the judgment of the masses as to the state of affairs in these sectors is particularly valuable for executive committees, standing committees and deputations. Indeed, in the work of enterprises and organizations which serve the population, these are encountered daily. The pamphlet shows convincingly that executive committee workers are very interested in having results from regular soundings of public opinion, since the results warn of possible shortcomings in the work, indicate defects and allow the means for overcoming them to be determined, and finally, contain practical advice directed toward solving specific problems.

The author discusses the role of social opinion in the sphere of social and cultural activity of the soviets as being closely tied to the problems of government bodies in ensuring combined economic and social development. And this is correct. Indeed, this combination is achieved exactly in those cases when not only economic development is ensured, but services to the population is carried out as well. The experience of the Moscow, Leningrad, Sverdlovsk, Voronezh and Bashkir soviets bear this out.

P. N. Lebedev suggests his definition of the concept "social opinion," and shows the role of mass information in his formulation. The author's point of view on the psychological situations influencing the expressions and moods of a person in connection with the various aspects of the activities of the soviets deserves attention. Undoubtedly, field workers will value the information contained in the pamphlet on ways to discover public opinion. Among these, of greatest interest is the methodology for studying it through citizens' letters and statements to government agencies and newspaper editorial offices, personal contacts of deputies and executive committee workers with the population, voter instructions, mass information devices, meetings of public organizations and questionnaires.

There are also inadequacies in the pamphlet. As a whole, the rich factual material is presented in it in a sometimes descriptive manner. The author does not go further than a statement of facts. In a number of cases after presentation of data and the results of sociological research, there are no deeply drawn conclusions. And there are not quite enough practical recommendations. On the other hand, in our opinion, there are more than enough tables of all sorts, figures and citations. Often whole pages of the pamphlet consist of these. Naturally, this makes it impossible to follow the author's position precisely, and the numerous source citations make the reading difficult.

A particular discussion is one the role of deputies in clarifying social opinion. Unfortunately, the author only cites the legal article on the status of deputies, in which the duty of the elected representative to study public opinion is discussed. It would seem that he needs to go further. For this requirement presents no little problem to carry out in practice. In the

special literature, there are as yet no precise recommendations as to how deputies should study public opinion, particularly in the spheres of activity of soviets discussed in the pamphlet. In addition, the procedural guarantees for realization of article 18 of the status law are not defined. And experience in this matter is not plentiful. This means that it is the duty of those involved in this problem to prompt the deputies toward the correct path.

The structure of the pamphlet arouses a certain dissatisfaction. It can hardly be considered justifiable that research on the special problems of the Soviet structure contains a chapter discussing the "experience" in manipulating public opinion in the U.S. This type of material is foreign here, and it would be more rational to include it in a separate publication.

These errors diminish the practical value of a publication on a very interesting theme.

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CSO: 1800/300

NATIONAL

KOMSOMOL CENTRAL COMMITTEE MARCH 1984 PLENUM INFORMATION REPORT

PM221203 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 18 Mar 84 p 1

[Unattributed "Information Report on Seventh All-Union Komsomol Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] The Seventh All-Union Komsomol Central Committee Plenum was held 17 March 1984 in Moscow to discuss the question "On the Results of the CPSU Central Committee February (1984) Plenum and the Tasks of Komsomol Organizations Stemming From the Propositions and Conclusions Contained in the Speeches by Comrade K. U. Chernenko, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at the Plenum and at the Meeting With Voters From Moscow's Kuybyshevskiy Electoral Okrug."

A report on this question was delivered by V. M. Mishin, first secretary of the All-Union Komsomol Central Committee.

The following took part in the debate on the report: A. V. Sheludyakova, leader of a Komsomol and youth team at Leningrad's "Svetlana" Electronic Instrument Building Association; V. I. Mironenko, first secretary of the Ukrainian Komsomol Central Committee; A. G. Bortsov, first secretary of Moscow Komsomol Gorkom; A. F. Zaplatin, senior furnace worker at Magnitogorsk's V. I. Lenin metallurgical combine in Chelyabinsk Oblast; A. A. Avdeyev, first secretary of Bashkir Komsomol Obkom; V. I. Kartyshov, machine operator at Pskovskiy Sovkhoz in Aktyubinsk Oblast's Komsomolskiy Rayon; A. A. Kokoshin, deputy director of the USSR Academy of Sciences United States and Canada Institute P.-V. V. Ignatas, first secretary of the Lithuanian Komsomol Central Committee; A. N. Kuznetsova, first secretary of Ryazan Oblast's Ryazanskiy Komsomol Raykom; V. K. Lineytsev, assembly worker at Irkutsk Oblast's administration for the construction of the Ust-Ilimsk timber industry complex; I. N. Nikitin, first secretary of Tula Komsomol Obkom; G. Kh. Shikovets, milking machine operator at Staro-Borisov Sovkhoz in Minsk Oblast's Borisovskiy Rayon; A. O. Topuzyan, first secretary of the Armenian Komsomol Central Committee; T. V. Kuznetsov, deputy chief editor of KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA and chief editor of the weekly SOBESEDNIK; L. M. Kuzmina, weaver at the Kalinin cotton textile combine; A. I. Agafonov, first secretary of Novgorod Komsomol Obkom; G. S. Subkhanova, first secretary of Dzhizak Uzbek Komsomol Obkom, and Ye. S. Khabarov, leader of a milling machine team at the Yu. A. Gagarin aviation plant in Komsomolsk-na-Amure.

The plenum adopted a resolution on the question discussed.

Taking part in the work of the Seventh All-Union Komsomol Central Committee Plenum were P. Ya. Slezko, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Propaganda Department; V. P. Kolmogorov, chief of a sector of the CPSU Central Committee Party Organizational Work Department; senior officials from the CPSU Central Committee, ministries and departments; first secretaries of union republic Komsomol Central Committees and of Komsomol Kraykoms and Obkoms; assistant chiefs of military and border district, fleet, and group of forces political directorates and political sections for Komsomol work who are not members of the central elective organs of the All-Union Komsomol, and press, television and radio workers.

CSO: 1800/349

NATIONAL

LEGAL EXPERT DISCUSSES ABANDONED RURAL HOUSES, PRIVATE PLOTS

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Feb 84 p 2

[Article by L. Shamenkova: "Who Does Get Into an Abandoned House?"]

[Text] Letters continue to come into the editorial office and their authors, responding to our publications ("Houses with Boarded up Shutters" (No 152/153), "Visitors in the Country" (No 237/238), "Don't Encourage; Prohibit" (No 291/292), "What is to Be Done with an Abandoned House?" (No 321/322), passionately and concernedly discuss the question of the use of abandoned country houses with private plots adjoining them. Our readers, and these are people diverse in age, profession and living conditions, agree on one thing: Abandoned houses, where it is possible to observe abandoned houses surrounded with private land plots that have become deserted, are the result of very complex social and economic changes in the village which took place over recent years and are still going on before our eyes.

Readers of IZVESTIYA think that fertile, uncultivated lands, the "small-contour" deserted plots interspersed with kolkhoz farmsteads, are a considerable reserve which it is necessary to use for increasing agricultural productivity.

Published responses contain the suggestion that unused land plots, wherever possible, be cultivated with citizens' help on the basis of contracts made with the sovkhozes and kolkhozes. Readers made a series of suggestions on the kinds of reasons, forms, and conditions that would allow the involvement of workers and employees in the necessary process of economically utilizing deserted land.

We asked Doctor of Jurisprudence Irina Aleksandrovna Ikonitskaya to comment on the readers' letters.

"During recent years, the process that may be characterized as 'reverse migration' has begun to show: The city dweller has moved slowly to the country, without isolating himself from the city. For example, in our Gorkiy Oblast there used to be many unoccupied houses in the country and now they are all sold out within a radius of 150 kilometers from the city. People don't settle there permanently and don't think of abandoning their city apartments. But they have a great desire to work on the land." (M. Bat'yanova, Gorkiy).

"Reader letters give the richest material allowing the visible presentation of diverse, complicatedly interwoven roots of that phenomenon which some call 'reverse migration,' others, 'the country boom.' Yes, we are definitely becoming witnesses to the appearance of the city dweller figure who wishes to work the land, as the saying goes, without isolation from the city.

This phenomenon, deserving of the most careful study and investigation, arose from an entire series of causes: social-economic, ecological, and demographic. One of them, in my opinion, is connected with the outflow of village residents to the cities. Several remote villages have been abandoned, houses with boarded up shutters have appeared and just now the demand for these houses has arisen. The logic here is such: Since no one needs the abandoned house, then why not settle in it, why not use the plot of land that no one is cultivating? It's impossible not to take into account that some people are pursuing personal gains. However, only the sole desire to use an abandoned house and its land plot is insufficient basis to break the law and squander lands belonging to the kolkhozes and sovkhoses. This is a complicated problem, demanding a thoughtful and thorough attempt at understanding."

"In accordance with current law, what rights do kolkhozes and sovkhoses have in the use of deserted private plots adjoining abandoned houses?" (D. Burlyuk, the village of Ryabushki, Lebedinskiy Rayon, Suny Oblast; A. Dovgan', N. Sanzhar the settlement in Poltava Oblast; L. Tupas, Moscow, and others).

"The bases of land legislation in the USSR and the union republics make it the duty of the kolkhozes and sovkhoses to involve unused lands in agricultural production. This means that the freed land plots can be used first and foremost by kolkhozes and sovkhoses for increasing public agricultural lands, for putting these lands under cultivation, and so forth.

In a word, one must approach this problem differentiatingly, with regard for local, specific conditions."

"In what way can private plots that are impossible to involve in public production be used?" (N. Yegorov, president of the Kolkhoz imeni Kalinin, Kirzhachskiy Rayon of the Vladimirsk Oblast; G. Gerasimenko, the city of Kuybyshev; N. Nogayev, city of Solnechnogorsk in the Moscow Oblast).

As is noted perfectly correctly in some of the readers' letters, it is not always economically advisable to carry on public production on small land plots. In these cases, the current law gives kolkhozes and sovkhoses the right to use these lands for different needs. For example, for the cultivation and laying-in of fodder.

Moreover, in accordance with the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers resolution of January 8, 1981 "concerning additional measures meant for increasing the production of agricultural output of citizens' private, secondary farms," it was recommended to the kolkhozes and sovkhoses to give the kolkhozes, workers, employees and other citizens who concluded contracts with these farms and with consumer cooperative organizations on the

production output of livestock raising, additional land plots for cultivation of forage crops both owing to private lands and by necessity to temporarily unused farmlands. It seems to me that for these purposes, besides originating from local conditions, abandoned lands can be used, especially as they constitute a part of the private plot stock of the kolkhozes and sovkhozes."

"Do persons living in cities have the right to buy a house in the countryside, specifically located on kolkhoz or sovkhoz lands? What is to be done when such a purchase is already made?" (P. Belyayeva; L. Stepanov, Penza; I. Aleksandrov, Vologda; G. Tarasov, Perm).

"In accordance with current law, persons who live in a city cannot buy a house located in the countryside (other than in the case where the house is sold for demolishing). This is associated with the fact that with the purchase of a residential house, its future owner must also be granted a land plot. However, in accordance with statute 73 of the RSFSR Land Code, the assignment of a private land plot to an individual to who has passed the property right to the building of habitation, is carried out on a universal basis. An exception is made to heirs of residences to whom the right is given to use a part of a land plot (only if they do not have the right to receive a private land plot in accordance with established procedure) on a scale of 0.03 to 0.06 hectares, including the area under construction.

As to universal basis, there is the following in mind. Land plots in the countryside, in accordance with legislation in force, are allotted only to defined categories of citizens, namely: teachers, doctors and other specialists; workers and those who live in the countryside; also pensioners and invalids who live in the countryside. Thus, individuals who live in a city, through the purchase of a house in the countryside do not have the right to receive a land plot.

From here, logically, the answer to the next question follows: What to do when such a purchase has already been made. There is no need to prove that such a transaction contradicts current law. Therefore, all citizens who have acquired houses in the countryside carry a considerable portion of risk, as the current law cannot defend their rights."

"Is it possible for there to be a partial removal of formal obstacles that presently exclude city residents from acquiring a house as personal property in the country?" (A. Kushchinskaya, Kirov; R. Pakhomov, Pskov Oblast; L. Nikulina, Donetsk and others).

"The question of placing the rights of a city resident who has purchased a house in the country on the same footing as the rights of the heirs of houses located in the countryside not only has legal significance, but to examine it outside its connection with the entire complex of economic and social problems is impossible.

Our land legislation fundamentally aims at ensuring the rational use of lands, at drawing abandoned lands into economic circulation, and at increasing the

effectiveness of the entire public economy. It is precisely in this direction, I think, that land legislation must be developed as a whole. The need of city residents to work on the land must satisfy itself only under the condition that abandoned land cannot be used for governmental or public purposes."

It appears that from precisely this point of view it makes sense to examine the suggestions by IZVESTIYA readers directed at improving land legislation.

Discussion conducted by L. Shamenkova

Moscow.

12614

CSO: 1800/309

NATIONAL

NEW BOOK ON PROGRESS OF SOVIET RITUALS, TRADITIONS REVIEWED

Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 11 Jan 84 pp 2-3

[Review by V. Shinkaruk, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences and director of the Philosophy Institute of the UkSSR Academy of Sciences, of the book "Traditsii, obryadii, sovremenost'" [Traditions, Rituals and the Present] edited by B.A. Zots, Kiev, Politizdat Ukrainy, 1983]

[Text] A most important component of socialist culture is the system of symbols, and the many symbolic ritual events, including the celebration of new Soviet rituals, characteristic of it. Their significance lies in the satisfaction of our highest spiritual needs, and particularly our civic and patriotic feelings. Kneeling at the eternal flame by the obelisk of glory has meaning only when accompanied by a "sacred quickening of the emotions" before the memory of those who fell in defense of our native land. The symbolic ceremonial act serves here as a kind of spiritual link, that forms a living thread of the patriotic deeds of the past, present and future.

The Ukrainian SSR has accumulated much positive experience in upholding socialist traditions, and in improving Soviet holidays and rituals. Further development of holiday and ritual forms for the workers' free time, and raising the level of ideological-moral, labor, patriotic, international and atheistic indoctrination require the generalization of this experience. This task is dealt with by a collection prepared in the interrepublic branch of the Institute of Scientific Atheism of the Academy of Social Sciences of the CPSU Central Committee in Kiev in conjunction with those actively engaged in the practice of ritual creation, ethnographers and others.*

The research is comprehensive in nature, encompassing the experience of the appropriate activity of party and soviet organs, theoretical problems of improving the ideological and indoctrinational potential of Soviet holiday and ritual culture and practical proposals for raising the emotional and artistic level of contemporary holidays and rituals. An extensive range of sources has been used, including ethnographical material, sociological research, periodicals and data from cultural and everyday services institutions.

*"Traditions, Rituals and the Present," Kiev, Politizdat Ukrainiy, 1983. Under the editorship of Doctor of Philosophical Sciences, V.A. Zots.

Much attention is devoted to an analysis of the activities of the commissions on soviet traditions, holidays and rituals attached to the executive committees of the Soviets of People's Deputies. M.A. Orlik, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the UkSSR and chairman of the Commission on Soviet Traditions, Holidays and Rituals attached to the UkSSR Council of Ministers, in an article "The Indoctrination of Socialist Rituals and the Tasks for their Further Development," shows that the development of socialist rituals in the republic has been set up on a governmental basis. In recent times, there has been adopted a number of decrees, orders and regulations aimed at improving the ideological and aesthetic level of Soviet rituals and strengthening their material-technical base. An important task of the republic commission is to develop recommendations, scenarios and manuals on methods, and to propagandize rituals, by producing films and by using the press, radio and television. No less important are republic, oblast and zonal scientific-practical conferences, seminar and practical training sessions and meetings devoted to questions of strengthening in the daily life of the Soviet people festive and colorful rituals and improving their ideological and indoctrinational role, and to questions of preparing and training people to perform rituals and ceremonies. More than 24,500 assistance groups are assisting the commissions in labor collectives and at places of residence.

The purposeful management of the ritual-creating process does not exclude the originality of local features in the conduct of family-daily life and labor holidays in towns and cities of the republic. Experience in conducting rituals and holidays has been shared by the following party and Soviet workers in Zhitomir, Donetsk, Crimean, Kiev, Ivano-Frankovsk, Chernovtsy and other oblasts, as well as in the Moldavian SSR: V. Ye. Ostrozhinskiy, G.P. Yerkhov, P.D. Sardachuk, M.I. Ivanenko, G.M. Menzheres, and others. An essential feature of this section is the disclosure by specific examples of the shaping of the cross-national characteristics of Soviet rituals in multinational regions of the republic. In the polyethnic milieus of Donetsk and Chernovtsy there is an observable cross-nationalizing of the entire lifestyle, and an ongoing strengthening of friendly relations among workers living in multinational villages and cities. There is specific evidence of this in the growth in the number of cross-nationality marriages. For example, in 1982 alone, they made up 23 percent of the total number, just in the Novoseletskiy rayon of Chernovtsy Oblast. At these weddings you can hear songs in various languages, and dance Ukrainian, Russian and Moldavian national dances, and the wedding ceremony incorporates elements of the creativity of the various peoples.

The main theoretical articles presented in the collection are devoted to problems of the influence of Soviet rituals on the further raising of the level of the people's ideological and moral indoctrination. The specific place of socialist traditions and holidays in the repertory of ideological methods of indoctrination is given reasoned substantiation in the articles of U.P. Zuyev and N.V. Trusenova. The article of V.A. Zots draws attention to the importance of the aesthetic composition of holidays and rituals, to their emotional richness, and to the interdependence of the aesthetic and atheistic functions of rituals.

The article of V.G. Shtyuka discusses rituals as an inalienable part of the spiritual culture of the people and their daily life. The author convincingly shows the development of the specific national character of traditional national rituals, the fruitfulness of making use of progressive national traditions at the present time, and draws attention to factors that hinder the adoption of new civic rituals. Among these are manifestations of formalism, insufficient attention to the emotional and aesthetic composition of holidays and several others.

An important role is allotted to labor rituals in the system of creating the ideals and civic outlook of young people. The article of V.S. Chernyshev is devoted to this topic.

The sections devoted to organizational questions of the introduction and propagandizing of Soviet rituals are valuable from the viewpoint of methods and practice. The topics include the tasks of the ritual service in the republic (G.P. Yemets), ways of improving service to the public in conducting funeral rites (V.M. Nasedkin), the role of cultural institutions in conducting and propagandizing Soviet holidays (S.V. Koltynyuk and N.D. Buryak), special features of observing holidays and rituals in urban conditions (P.Ya. Slobodyanyuk) and among village workers (V.K. Sobchenko) and on experience in introducing labor traditions in industrial collectives (A.I. Martynenko).

In recent times more and more attention has been drawn to family-everyday rituals and particularly to the wedding feast. The article of the ethnographers, V.K. Borisenko and A.V. Kurochkin, "The Culture of the Wedding Feast in the City of Today" interprets the occurrence of a new factor (referring to a marriage in a festive hall with the participation of a representative of the firm "Svyato" and other practical recommendations for conducting a wedding feast with the use of the best national traditions, customs, symbols and attributes in a contemporary marriage.

In propagandizing new holidays and rituals and in the development of Soviet ritual creation, an important role belongs to the mass media, and particularly to the periodical press. The article of V.K. Borisenko is devoted to the study of their influence, from the 1920's and 1930's up to the present day.

Questions of theory and methods of developing Soviet holidays and rituals are also reflected in the monograph. P.I. Kosukh discloses the main trends in the development of new rituals under contemporary conditions. The article notes the role of Soviet rituals in the formation of an atheistic world outlook. An important feature of the ritual-creating process that is revealed is the skillful combination in rituals and holidays of the national and the cross-national.

Today the problem of combining professional and amateur elements in ritual creation has taken on an ever greater urgency. The article of S.D. Zubkov is devoted to this topic, and also to the interaction of the traditional and the new, the national and the cross-national. The author indicates the necessity of studying the specifics of local conditions, the special features of the structure of free time peculiar to a given area, and the uniqueness of

the needs of various socioprofessional sections of the populace when arranging and observing holidays and rituals.

N.M. Zakovich examines traditions, holidays and rituals as a specific area of socialist spiritual culture, and singles out the system of rituals, showing its multifunctional nature. An important role in the book is given to the question of eliminating shortcomings in the matter of introducing Soviet rituals and on the correct use of national traditions. This is discussed in articles by S.S. Pkhidenko, A.F. Stakhurskaya, V.N. Gorovoy, V.D. Konvay, G.B. Bondarenko, N.A. Moslovskiy and others.

A number of articles provide specific material not only on the Ukrainian but also on other Soviet republics. In the development of the contemporary rituals of all the peoples of our country much that is common is to be observed, and elements of mutual enrichment and interpenetration are noticeable.

This diversified new material and the thoughtful interpretation of it in the book will foster further improvement of Soviet holidays and rituals as an important means of communist indoctrination.

This book, the joint product of scholars and practical workers, is a new step in the development of an interdisciplinary approach to the phenomena of spiritual culture and will be useful to a wide range of readers.

12697

CSO: 1800/279

NATIONAL

ZAGLADIN SPEAKS ON INTERNATIONAL SITUATION TO ASHKHABAD ELECTORATE

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 23 February 1984 carries on page 1 a 70-word announcement of a speech on international affairs made by First Deputy Director of the CPSU Central Committee's International Department Vadim V. Zagladin in Ashkhabad on 22 February 1984. Zagladin met with political speakers, voting and nonvoting members of the Turkmen CC Buro, responsible workers of the Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee apparatus, the presidium of the republic supreme soviet and the council of ministers, the chairmen of the republic's university social science departments, and journalists.

PHYSICIAN DECRIES USE OF EMERGENCY RESOURCES TO AID DRUNKS

[Editorial Report] Moscow NEDELYA in Russian No 9, 27 Feb 84 carries on pages 18-19 a 900-word article entitled "'Emergency' for Drunks?" which consists of an interview with Nikolay Kaverin, chief physician of the Moscow Emergency Aid Service. Kaverin decries abuse of emergency aid resources by the public, citing cases in which hosts call emergency because a guest is drunk and can't get home on his own or people see someone fall down drunk in a metro station and call emergency because they are reluctant to call the police and have the drunk taken to a sobering station. While he warns against dismissing someone lying on the street as drunk and passing by without checking for genuine illness or injury, he urges application of common sense in all cases. "I can give many more examples of times when medical efforts, considerable resources and time which is very precious to a doctor must be spent working with those who indulge their alcoholic whims and do not wish to see that they rob not only themselves and their families, but all of us," he concludes.

CSO: 1830/373

NATIONAL

UZBEK MIGRATION INCENTIVES GIVEN

[Editorial Report] Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 15 March 1984 on page 4 reports the Uzbek State Committee on Labor is conducting an organized resettlement of families to new permanent residences on the kolkhozes and sovkhoses of the Far East's Primorskiy Kray and to the Ivanovskaya Oblast, offering as incentives to relocate the following encouragement:

- to families officially registered for resettlement: free transportation and moving of personal property together with a money grant, living quarters in homes or apartments and adjacent private plots with outbuildings.
- New settlers pay no apartment rent for two years; they are free from payment of agriculture tax for eight years.

Registration of those citizens wishing to resettle to the Primorskiy Kray is being conducted till 10 April; to Ivanovskaya Oblast, till 20 April. Addresses to which applications and questions may be directed are given for cities, rayons, the city of Tashkent, and the Karakalpak Autonomous Republic.

CSO: 1830/384

REGIONAL

LITHUANIAN PROFESSOR COMMENTS ON FREEDOM OF CONSCIENCE

LD121059 Vilnius in Lithuanian to North America 0000 GMT 10 Apr 84

[Commentary by Dr Hist Prof Jonas Anicas]

[Text] The bases of public education laws in the Soviet Union and the union republics provide for secular education. Soviet laws do not forbid parents to teach their children religion or to take them to church. But the state does not allow the teaching of religion to minors in a systematic and organized manner, that is, setting up beside the state education system a system of religious education which would exert pressure on parents and coerce the conscience of children.

By the way, about the alleged destruction of education by parents and the trampling of human rights: The norms which regulate the rights and duties of parents and educators in Lithuania are based on the principles of secular education. Therefore, rights which would be contrary to the interests of a socialist society are not granted to parents by Soviet laws. Those who speak only of the rights of parents forget that children also have the Soviet state, guarding the rights of parents in the education of children, does not put these rights above the interests of children. Thus the laws of socialist society differ from the laws of bourgeois states where children are subordinated to the unlimited power of their parents. The bases of laws on public education point out that parents or those who represent them must educate children in the spirit of high morals, implant in them a careful attitude to socialist property, cultivate their working habits and prepare them for activity which is useful to the society.

And what about the freedom of religious organizations and monasteries, clerical extremists ask? Let us see what religious organizations the clericals are missing--perhaps those set up by Pope Pius XI for Catholic laymen organizing apostolic work? In bourgeois Lithuania there were many Catholic organizations. In 1919--40 in Lithuania there were 23 Catholic unions and associations--childrens, youths, womens, professional, cultural and economic organizations. Their chief aim was to spread the ideology of Catholic clericalism, to struggle against the ideas of communism and atheism, and especially against revolutionary movement. For instance, the Catholic Union of Lithuanian Working Youth declared that it was starting open struggle against bolshevism; the Ateitininkai organization declared that its primary task was to organize struggle against the spreading of Bolshevik ideas in Lithuania.

This is why the society of our country, which has started solving the tasks of establishing a socialist society, could not tolerate clerical anticommunist organizations. In 1940 they were prohibited as being contrary to the principles of a socialist society.

And now about the monasteries: The fact that there are no officially operating monasteries in Lithuania is linked by the clericals with persecution of the church. This is contrary to historical truth.

Lithuania was among the few European states with a very large number of monasteries. In 1940 there were, excluding the Vilnius region, six monasteries--Franciscans, Marians, Jesuits, Salesians, Dominicans and Capuchins and eight nunneries--the Kazimieras Convent, the Elizbieta Convent, the Franciscan Missionaries, the Sacred Heart Missionaries, the Sacred Cross Sisters, the Sisters of the Immaculate Conception, the Benedictines and the St. Catherine Sisters. There were 1,063 monks and nuns.

Like that of other clerical organizations, the main function of the monasteries was to support the system of exploitation and religious and political apostleship. The main causes of the disappearance of monasteries in Lithuania were social, economic and political, linked with the downfall of the bourgeois system. The first symptoms of their disintegration were already evident in 1940. At that time some monks, especially some of the leaders, secretly escaped or returned to Hitlerite Germany. In 1944-45 the majority of the Marian, Franciscan, Jesuit and Dominican monks escaped together with the retreating Hitlerite army.

After the restoration of Soviet rule and the nationalization of large properties, including those of the monasteries, the monks lost their material base which was the main factor of their efflorescence. With the change of living conditions the process of secularization of the monasteries began. Many monks, and especially nuns, began working in Soviet institutions--cultural, education and health services--and started learning at Soviet schools.

After World War II almost all monks in the Vilnius region repatriated to Poland. Some monks joined the criminal activity of the nationalist underground--the Franciscans in Kretinga and Namunaitis, the Salesians in Vytenai, the Marians in Marijampole. For this crime they were prosecuted in court and their monasteries were closed down. In 1948 almost all priest-monks applied to their church authorities for permission to leave the monasteries and join parish churches. Therefore, by 1949, monasteries ceased to exist in Lithuania. Those who wished to remain monks were not and are not prevented from confessing their belief in this form in private life.

CSO: 1809/6

REGIONAL

PRIEST CRITICIZED FOR IRREGULARITIES IN KAUNAS CHURCH RESTORATION

Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 28 Jan 84 pp 2-3

[Article by S. Smolenskiy, SOVETSKAYA LITVA correspondent: "Connivance"]

[Text] The church of Vytautas the Great in Kaunas is one of the ancient buildings of the city. Its history goes back to the beginning of the 15th century and rightly is one of the major architectural monuments of importance in the republic. And, obviously, the decision of the religious community executive committee of the church to conduct routine restoration of this monument deserved an approval.

After receiving the authorization from the authorities in charge of protection of cultural monuments, the community executive committee ordered this restoration project. The Kaunas department of the Institute of Monument Restoration took the responsibility for this work. After the project was already in progress, the community executive committee decided to design additional underground accommodations, to be provided supposedly for the storage of religious articles as well as for a shower and bathrooms. The administration for construction and architectural affairs authorized the construction of these facilities. With the consent of the city inspection for the preservation of cultural monuments office, the construction of underground facilities was included as a priority item on the restoration agenda.

There would be nothing wrong with any of this if one could be certain in advance that all this rebuilding and completion work would not negatively affect the safety of the monument. However, the subsequent actions of the church pastor L. Cekavicius and a silent consent given him on the part of certain responsible persons deserve a special mention.

We will begin an account of this from the time when research and development work on various parts of the project was 60 to 90 percent completed and the institute department had already provided the client with the main drawings, which included equipment for the underground accommodations. The community executive committee then suddenly cut off the funding for further project work indicating lack of necessary funds as the reason for its decision. Apparently this was done not without intent. By not completing the project, the institute department through no fault of its own thus lost the author's right to supervise the restoration work, and now this right remained only

with the Kaunas cultural monuments inspection office. And this, as further demonstrated by subsequent events, was just what pastor L. Cekavicius needed.

The pastor then willfully started the construction of underground accommodations employing the so-called thrift method. Here were concentrated notorious for their absenteeism main forces of labor. Structural concrete parts and other materials were delivered here without delay. Automobile traffic on the street adjacent to the Aleksotas bridge was closed for several months. When the construction work was finished, it became apparent that all that was built was far from being suitable for the purpose and from being in accordance with the project plans.

Two out of four accommodations appeared to be ordinary garages one of which was even equipped with a pit for car maintenance work. To make it fully comfortable, the church was connected with the underground premises by a tunnel which was not indicated in the project plan. And thus additional structures had to be built, not provided for by the project plan either.

During our conversation, in which the gorispolkom deputy chairman Z. Kazakevicius took part, the church pastor submitted the following arguments to justify the violations. It appears that the garage pit was built for the accommodation of long-staffed church banners; and the tunnel was needed to keep the church laundress from catching cold while boiling the laundry in the boiler room and washing it in the bath and shower room, etc.

Let us assume that it was necessary to include all indicated changes in the project plans. But according to the regulations and instructions which no one has the right to break, only the department of the institute for monument restoration and, of course only with the consent of proper competent authorities, could introduce changes in the project. Obviously, L. Cekavicius could not have been unaware of it. However, he ignored all these requirements. Why? And here before us appeared Cekavicius with an expression of naivete personified on his face. He apparently thought that inasmuch as the underground accommodations could not be seen from the outside, it did not matter how to build them--according to the project or without it. He started to build the tunnel after becoming aware of a similar structure at the Victory Monument on the hill.

"If they can do it there, I can do it too." And as for the completion of it, he received permission from the inspection office for the preservation of cultural monuments.

The note of confidence apparent in the last sentence was not accidental, of course. Some responsible persons either by negligence or for some other reasons were conniving in this and sometimes also indulging in illegal actions in every possible way.

As the first among them I will name the chief of inspection office for the preservation of cultural monuments, V. Kugevicius. In Kaunas he is one of the experienced specialists in this area and thus it is difficult to find an explanation for his actions. Let us say that the institute department directors

had reminded several times the inspection chief that it was his duty to ask the community executive committee to complete the project work and to continue its financing. Kugevicius promised to do it but did not. Moreover, he even made arrangements to suspend the restoration work and to continue the financing only after the completion of construction of the underground accommodations, the tunnel, and the annexes.

Thus it seems that the inspection chief took upon himself the management functions in construction and architectural matters when he gave permission to construct facilities that were not stipulated by the project.

In V. Kugevicius' words, he frequently went to the restoration site. I believe that as a specialist he hardly could have failed to notice that the underground facilities were built in deviation from the project. In his official capacity the inspection chief had a direct duty to discontinue the illegal construction and to inform the gorispolkom about the violation of the established construction procedures. This was not done.

Strangely, it turns out that the inspection chief had in some cases exceeded his authority, while in other cases he failed to use it at all. On the one hand, he was showing an unlawful passivity, and on the other hand--an excessive perseverance.

Let us assume that the Kaunas inspection office for the protection of nature did not permit to root out the linden trees blocking the way out of the garages. Kugevicius would then right away send a letter to the inspection office entitled "On casually planted trees and their harmful effect on the architectural monument." There is actually nothing in it to prove that the tree roots are allegedly "causing damage to the architectural monument wall, and the branches completely cover the outline of the structure." He went as far as the Republic Committee for the Protection of Nature in trying to achieve his objective. But about the gross construction violations he did not write a single line--he says he did not ask for or see anything and does not know anything about it.

Our conversation with V. Kugevicius which lasted almost 2 hours left an unpleasant aftertaste. It often shifted from the current facts to history and archeology and was, I would say, somewhat hedging and slippery. At first the inspection chief maintained that he allegedly did not know about the violations in the construction of underground accommodations. Then he suddenly began to assure that "from the very beginning everyone knew that the garages will be built there, and now for some reason only he alone is asked about it."

The position of the construction control department chief at the administration for building and architectural affairs, P. Sinyakov, is also puzzling. After receiving the documents for putting the underground facilities in operation, he spent some time on the site and discovered that their construction showed gross deviations from the project. However, he did not call for the elimination of these violations. He demanded that the drawings indicating, as he put it, the actual situation be submitted to him.

The pastor quickly realized which way the wind was blowing and soon submitted them to P. Sinyakov, and he "discussed" them with the city's deputy chief architect Z. Danielius. Now Danielius justifies himself by saying that he did not trust the official stamp of the institute department for monument conservation which was affixed to the drawings. But the institute department has not even seen such drawings. It appears that they were privately made by a certain A. Koncius, and to make them appear more authentic, he provided the forgery with an official stamp even though an entire year had passed since he had worked at the indicated institution. And this, regardless how twisted, is gross forgery, i.e., punishable as a criminal act.

I asked A. Koncius, presently working as a chief expert of the "Litgiprodor" building institute, how he could have gone that far.

"Automatically, I am sure," followed the answer, and after a brief pause, he asked: "And how much will they give me for the forgery?"

I had to explain to this already mature man that it is not for a journalist to determine the measure of punishment for this kind of offense.

As for the gross violations that were allowed to happen in the construction of underground facilities for religious articles, we would not say that their organizers, as the saying goes, were confused by the devil. But this is not the only time, to put it mildly, that L. Cekavicius is obscuring the issue.

Two years ago, the Kaunas ispolkom at the request of its executive committee gave the approval to provide cooperative quarters to the religious community. However, L. Cekavicius soon went to the city ispolkom with a written request from the committee leaders to have these quarters provided with an actual floor space of about 75 square meters in the communal building (and it was indicated where, namely--on what street), and to provide one-, two-, or three-room apartments, to the families living in it the full cost of this was to be assumed by the community, he said.

Written agreements by the inhabitants to relocate were attached to the letter. It is difficult to tell what guided the gorispolkom in this case, but in January of last year it allocated to the people, none of whom was waiting in line at the housing cooperative, three cooperative apartments, and in October they had already moved in. Thereafter one more letter from the community executive committee was received by the gorispolkom. There was a request in it to issue an order for the vacated apartment in the community building to be assigned in the name of L. Cekavicius. It was stated in the letter that he "will have to provide a residence to his assistant, and an office to our committee."

We do not know how the events would have developed further but at this time a detail came to light that was not insignificant. It turned out that L. Cekavicius had a house of his own. True, at first he owned only a half of it. But when it became known that the cooperative apartments were provided to the community, he sold his half to the owner of the other half, namely, to the altar man of the Vytautas the Great church, A. Andrulaitis, and he

immediately bequeathed the entire house to L. Cekavicius. Three months after this deal Andrulaitis died. Cekavicius took possession of the inheritance, and so he lost the right to receive a communal apartment.

In a talk with L. Cekavicius I asked him why in the community executive committee letter there was no mention that he was the owner of the house.

"At that time I had not yet formalized my inheritance," the pastor said. "And then, the conveniences in that house were in bad shape."

And now this is what the community executive committee chairman O. Petrosius said:

"The pastor told me that the house was bequeathed to the community, and after selling it we would use the money for church repairs. When I asked about the status of the inheritance for the second time, the pastor told me: "What is left and to whom is none of your business."

Now let us summarize. Underground facilities for the storage of religious articles are completed—however with gross violations. So far the administration of building and architectural affairs has not formalized it by an acceptance act. Those whose connivance contributed to these gross violations so far have not been punished. People moved into cooperative apartments paid for by the community but a vacated cooperative apartment is still empty. At the Kaunas gorispolkom talks and discussions are held on how to deal with the present situation. And there, they obviously believe that "everything will resolve by itself."

No, it will not. Unless, of course, everything will be settled by law--and only by law.

9932

CSO: 1800/305

REGIONAL

RUSSIAN TEACHERS IN REPUBLICS NEED MORE SPECIALIZED COURSES

Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 11 Feb 84 p 3

[Article by Professor M. Shelyakin, head of the Russian Language Department of Tartu State University: "How to Teach a Teacher" under the heading "We Discuss the Draft of School Reform;" passages rendered in all capital letters printed in boldface in source]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee's draft "Basic Directions of General Educational and Vocational School Reform" is concerned with the main, vitally important problems of the future development of all of Soviet education, on whose level our society's progress and its advance toward communism depend very much. Although it mainly means only general educational school reform, many provisions, in my opinion, also apply directly to higher educational institutions, since the over-all task of all educational levels is the same: It is the training of a generation capable of solving those historical problems that will confront Soviet society in the future. The requirement to ensure a higher scientific level of teaching each subject and improve ideological-political, labor, and moral education and the aesthetic and physical development of young people, for example, can be relevant to such provisions.

All of this is also urgent for students and teachers in VUZ's. The enumerated provisions are especially pertinent for pedagogical institutes and universities training teachers.

Universities are required to "raise the quality of teacher training and to intensify the help to pedagogical VUZ's in developing scientific research and improving the qualifications of science-pedagogical personnel." A question comes to mind: What is the specific character of the advanced training for teachers specifically in universities? Of course, universities differ and should differ from pedagogical institutes in the content of instruction. But since the majority of university graduates are sent to work in schools, in principal they need the same vocational training that the draft provides for a school teacher. But until now this was not taken into account sufficiently. I BELIEVE THAT DIFFERENTIATED TRAINING OF SPECIALISTS ACCORDING TO THE CHARACTER OF THEIR FUTURE WORK MUST BE IMPLEMENTED IN UNIVERSITIES. OBVIOUSLY, ALONG WITH OTHERS, SEPARATE TRACKS (GROUPS) MUST BE ESTABLISHED IN WHICH THE STUDENTS WOULD BE TAUGHT ACCORDING TO THE APPROPRIATE STUDY PLANS AND CURRICULA FOR WORK IN A SCHOOL, SPECIFICALLY IN THE HIGHER CLASSES.

The training of teachers in the Russian language and literature in the universities of the national republics is of special concern. In order to ensure a fluent knowledge of the Russian language--which according to the draft, must become the norm for all young people graduating from secondary educational institutions--we need specially trained teachers. Actually, teaching the Russian language in schools with instruction in a national language is a special profession requiring special skills. Such teachers of Russian are now trained according to approximately the same plans as are Russian language teachers for Russian schools where the tasks for Russian language instruction are quite different. In addition, the study plans are intended for students who know the Russian language fluently (in their first courses they must study one of the Slavic languages, Latin, Old Church Slavonic, and a foreign language and become proficient in a course of Russian dialectology, etc.). At the same time, we still cannot say that, for example, schools with instruction in the Estonian language turn out young people who know the Russian language fluently. And what is more, those matriculants of the Estonian nationality who enter the Tartu University Department of Russian Language and Literature are still far from that level and need practical retraining in the Russian language.

According to the existing study plan, these future Russian teachers must do practical work in dialectology. But given the conditions in Estonia, it is not possible and scarcely justified in general for teachers who will be working with a contingent of Estonian students. In place of it, we propose introducing practical work on regional geography or oral conversation practice.

From what has been discussed, it is evident that TO IMPROVE THE TRAINING OF RUSSIAN LANGUAGE TEACHERS IN UNIVERSITIES OF THE NATIONAL REPUBLICS, THERE SHOULD BE SPECIAL STUDY PLANS AND CURRICULA, TEXTBOOKS AND STUDY MANUALS. IT IS ALSO NECESSARY TO GRANT THE RIGHT TO INDIVIDUAL UNIVERSITIES TO DIFFERENTIATE, WITHIN REASONABLE LIMITS, THE PLANS AND CURRICULA FOR THE FIRST YEARS OF STUDY BASED ON THE RUSSIAN AND NATIONAL MAKE-UP OF THE STUDENTS.

A future teacher should have not only thorough knowledge and practical skills, but also the ability for creative work, flexibility of thought, conviction, and independence. All this can be taught through systematic work on oneself in the process of independent acquisition of mental work skills. THEREFORE IT IS NECESSARY TO REDUCE MORE BOLDLY THE REQUIRED EDUCATIONAL HOURS ON THOSE SUBJECTS THAT ARE WELL COVERED IN EDUCATIONAL AND SCIENTIFIC LITERATURE AND TO REQUIRE OF STUDENTS SYSTEMATIC WRITTEN ACCOUNTS OF THEIR INDEPENDENT STUDIES PLANNED BY THE TEACHERS. For this it would be necessary to create conditions in which the teacher would not have to "fight" for each hour stipulated by the study plan, to the detriment of the work.

The recruitment of students for the Department of Russian Language and Literature remains an urgent problem. It is timely and quite correct that the draft is focused on expanding the admittance of future pedagogues by authorization and recommendations of the All-Union Komsomol Central Committee, pedagogical councils of schools, organs of education, and others. In my opinion, such an organization of the matter would considerably improve the quality of the students admitted. We are especially interested in graduates of schools with expanded instruction in the Russian language, and we expect the pedagogical councils of these schools to help in recruiting for our department.

Studying the CPSU Central Committee's draft gives rise to many thoughts and ideas, realization of which now depends on us. One thing is certain: It absolutely correctly assigns the pedagogical institutes and universities the task of training not an abstract philologist, physicist, etc., but a school teacher who meets all the requirements of the time and goals of our development. For this it is necessary to combine the efforts of teachers of teachers themselves, school, and organs of education.

12478

CSO: 1800/297

REGIONAL

STATISTICS ON WOMEN'S INVOLVEMENT IN TURKMEN ECONOMY

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 8 March 1984 carries on page 2 a 1,200-word article by Ogul'nabat Ishankuliyeva, chairperson of the Turkmen republic Trade Unions Council, on the occasion of International Women's Day. After sketching the course of women's emancipation in Turkmenistan following the October Revolution, she gives the following figures on women's involvement in the Turkmen economy: 41.5 percent of all blue- and white-collar workers in the republic are women, among which are 130,000 agriculture workers; over 45,000 women-specialists with higher or secondary specialized educations; about 300 women work as deputy directors of education and mass culture on kolkhozes. Women comprise one-fifth of all Communist Party members, one-third of the total of secretaries of gorkoms and raykoms. Over 3,000 women serve as secretaries of primary party organizations or their deputies.

Thirteen (including 11 Turkmen women) women from Turkmenistan were chosen to the USSR Supreme Soviet on 4 March; the Turkmen Supreme Soviet comprises 117 female deputies; women constitute 49.5 percent of all local soviet deputies in Turkmenistan. Tens of thousands of women serve as chairpersons of local trade union committees, Komsomol leaders, propagandists, lecturers, agitators, and youth instructors. One is no longer surprised to see women in the positions of ministers, factory directors, kolkhoz chairpersons, leading specialists in one area or another.

Turkmen women have achieved great heights in science and culture. More than of them [as printed] are scientists, including among these over 150 academicians, corresponding members, professors and assistant professors of whom around 550 have the academic degrees of doctor or candidate of science. Women constitute over 44 percent of teachers and directors of schools. In the area of public health we have 5,000 physicians and 20,000 middle level health workers who are women.

CSO: 1830/379

REGIONAL

RADICAL IMPROVEMENT NEEDED IN KARAKALPAK MEDIA

[Editorial Report] Tashkent KOMMUNIST UZBEKISTANA in Russian No 1, Jan 1984 carries on pages 16-18 a 1,000-word article subtitled "On the Further Improvement in the Work of the Mass Media in the Karakalpak ASSR and Increasing Their Effectiveness in the Light of the Decisions of the June (1983) Plenum of the CC CPSU." The first five paragraphs of the article note certain improvements made of late, but the greater part consists of criticism and suggestions for remedying failures such as formalism; lack of depth in analysis and propaganda; lack of freshness in thought and style; lack of concreteness, conviction, ingenuity; insufficient attention to matters of labor discipline, economizing, political indoctrination. Moreover, the rayon newspapers and radio broadcasts are poor in their selection of topical problems in local life. Furthermore, in spite of expenditures to enhance the material base of the press, TV, and radio, the first in particular puts out a product of very low quality. In the future steps must be taken to improve the qualifications and political tempering of media workers. This includes keeping them better informed on the decisions of party and Soviet organs. Help is needed in introducing new polygraphic technology and in creating sanitary and hygienic conditions for print shop workers in accordance with the requirements of modern industry. The Uzbek CP CC charged the Uzbek State Ministry of Television and Radio with rendering the aid necessary to achieve radical improvement in the ideological and artistic content of TV and radio broadcasts. The Uzbek Ministry of Communications and the Karakalpak Council of Ministers are to support a program to maximize the expansion of radio-TV to all cities and villages in Karakalpakia by the end of the current 5 year plan.

BUKHARA WORKERS DONATE FUNDS TO EARTHQUAKE RELIEF

[Editorial Report] Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 27 March 84 carries on page 1 a 200-word report on the decision of the Bukhara Textile Combine Collective to work two Sundays (25 March and 1 April) and donate the money made on those days toward repairing the damage caused by the 20 March earthquake in the Bukhara-Gazli area. Of 110,000 rubles worth of production put out by the enterprise on 25 March 4,000 have been put into the earthquake relief fund.

UZBEK CONFERENCE ON CHILDREN'S PHYSICAL EDUCATION

[Editorial Report] Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 27 March 84 carries on page 3 a 150-word report on the completion in the city of Andizhan of a republic conference on methods in physical education for children. Scientists from 28 cities throughout the country took part in the work, exchanged experience, and observed the status of sports culture and physical education in several schools in the Andizhan Oblast.

REGIONAL

TURKMEN CP AKTIV DISCUSSES LAW AND ORDER

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 23 March 1984 carries on page 1 a 200-word announcement of a meeting on March 22 of the Turkmen republic party aktiv at which the topics discussed were the activities of party and soviet law enforcement organs and the republic's social organizations in strengthening the fight against theft of socialist property and other violations. Speeches were given by Turkmen CP CC First Secretary M.G. Gapurov, Ashkhabad Obkom First Secretary P. Annaorazov, Chairman of the Krasnovodsk Oblast Ispolkom B. Tagandurdyev, the commander of the Mary Lokomotive Depo people's družhina V.F. Ryabichenko, Minister of Internal Affairs of the Turkmen SSR R.N. Berdyev, Chairman of the Tashauz Oblast Ispolkom K. Mollayev, Chairman of the Chardzhousk Oblast Ispolkom R.A. Annayev, First Secretary of the Turkmen CC Komsomol Zh. K.-B. Charyyeva, and Secretary of the Nebit-Dag Administration of Drilling Operations Party Committee A. Kemalov. The work of republic law enforcement organs was discussed, shortcomings were noted, and concrete measures for further improvement were made. Deputy of the USSR Procuracy I.V. Chermenskiy also made a speech. CC CPSU Instructor N.S. Eremenko took part in the meeting.

UKRAINE PROPAGANDA OFFICIAL ON IDEOLOGICAL EDUCATION

[Editorial Report] Moscow POLITICHESKOYE SAMOOBRAZOVANIYE in Russian No 3, 1984 (signed to press 22 February 1984) publishes on pages 121-127 a 3,500-word article entitled "Raising Quality and Practical Orientation in the Training of Communists" by L. Kravchuk, chief of the propaganda and agitation department of the Ukrainian Central Committee. Kravchuk writes about the state of ideological training and expertise of party members and workers in the republic, based on the guidelines set forth by the CPSU 26th Congress and subsequent Central Committee plenums. He states that the party organizations in Ukraine are steadily obtaining improvements in this area. He says, however, that shortcomings, formalism, and rote work in training are still being overcome slowly. He notes, for example, that though communists and non-party activists in some villages of Ivano-Frankovsk, Lvov, Rovno and Ternopol oblasts systematically study scientific atheism, some of them still do not know how to conduct work with believers. Kravchuk states that perhaps the time has come to think about an "optimum minimal amount of ideological and theoretical preparation for party members." He also states that previous standards of Marxist-Leninist education cannot be applied today.

REGIONAL

BRIEFS

UZBEK CHILD POPULATION STATISTICS--The enrollment figures for republic pre-school establishments have reached 1,300,000 this year. In Uzbekistan's day-time general education schools more than 4,144,000 pupils will be studying in academic year 1984-85. Schools and groups on prolonged-day schedule will embrace 1,563,000 children--almost 11 percent more than last year. [Text] [Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 25 Jan 84 p 3]

NEW DEPUTY CONSTRUCTION MINISTER--The Council of Ministers of the Georgian SSR has appointed Comrade G. N. Gorgoshidze Deputy Minister of Construction of the Georgian SSR. [Text] [Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 17 Mar 84 p 3]

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